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☞ Letters and contributions, by mail, ill have prompt attention.

QUAY & RUTAN, Eds. & Pro'rs.

[The following beautiful poem was handed by a lady friend for publication, together ith one fr m WHITTIER, which we are compelled to lay over until next week. The se- ction speak well for the lady's literary taste.]

TO MY WIFE.

The following exquisite ballad was written Joseph Brennan, an Irish exile, who died New Orleans several years ago, of con- ption, at the age of twenty-eight. Mr. nan wrote several songs that attracted h attention, but this is his best. It is ingly beautiful.

e to me, dearest, I'm lonely without thee;
y-time and night-time I'm thinking about
 thee;
ght-time and day-time in dreams I behold
 thee—
welcome the waking that ceases to fold
 thee.
e to me, darling, my sorrows to lighten;
me in thy beauty, to bless and to brighten;
me in thy womanhood, meekly and lowly;
me in thy loveliness, queenly and holy.

allows will flit round the desolate ruin,
lling of Spring and its joyous renewing;
d thoughts of thy love, and thy manifold
 treasure,
e circulating my heart with a promise of
 pleasure.
, Spring of my spirit! oh, May of my bosom!
ine out on my soul till it bourgeon and
 blossom;
e past of my life has a rose-root within it,
d thy fondness alone to the sunshine can
 win it.

ures that move like a song through the
 even,
atures lit up by a reflex of heaven—
es like the skies of poor Erin, our mother,
ere shadow and sunshine are chasing each
 other—
iles coming seldom but child-like and
 simple,
ing their eyes from the heat of a dimple;
anks to the Savior, that even thy seem-
to the exile to brighten his dreaming.

have been glad when you knew I was
 gladdened;
, are you sad now to hear I am saddened?
hearts ever answer in true and in time,
 love,
tave to octave, and rhyme unto rhymes,
 love.
not weep, but your tears will be flowing—
annot smile but my cheek will be glow-
 ing;
ld not die without you at my side, love,
will not linger when I shall have died
 love.

e to me, dear, ere I die of my sorrow,
on my gloom like the sun of to-morrow—
ng, swift, and fond as the words which I
 speak love,
a song on your lips and a smile on your
 cheek, love.
, for my heart in your absence is weary;
, for my spirit sickened and dreary—
to the heart which is throbbing to press
 thee,
to the arms that would fondly caress
 thee.

Special Income Tax.

he following is a list of those who an Income Tax of $25,00 or less:

I N	$7,60	Laughlin Benj	18,90
son John	12,50	Lise Wm H	13,75
M R	16,20	Lightner Jno	23,90
son B	25,00	Mead Goodwin	14,20
son David	2,80	Murry Jno	16,30
on Benj	22,80	Muller W	9,40
W. P	12,59	Marshall Jno	5,50
ly Robt	19,90	Marshall Hugh	6,15
Jacob	14,70	Marshall H J	4,10
Francis	20,00	Mitchell Jos	7,60
A W	10,00	Mitchell Samuel	4,45
Chas	6,85	Moore Thos	18,45
George	5,85	Moore T L	12,10
Chas	9,65	M'Connell W P	6,80
I N	5,50	M'George Jas	7,30
hard Ira	11,65	McCreery Thos	12,45
ey J H	18,55	M'George Jas jr	6,85
enstein Wm	11,30	McKean D P	3,60
a Milton	8,40	M'Cartney G W	45
ay Geo	9,60	McClellan F	17,60
y Wm	9,20	M'Millen Jas	3,00
Jas	4,00	M'Millin Jos	2,15
ore John	10,40	M'Millen Jno	9,50
n Jno R	14,85	McClintock Wm	20,80
ay John	17,40	M'Laughlin M	22,55
ain Jas	20,55	McCord T M	2,05
er R	5,30	Mars Wm	7,65
ell Wm	10,40	McDonald A	19,30
ers J W	11,85	Mitchell David	2,95
S P	20,00	McCoy Jas	21,55
erlin B B	11,30	McConnell Alex	8,10
lew Benj	5,95	McCaskey Jno	24,10
Jno	11,40	McKee John	1,70
Jas	11,60	McKee Thos	7,15
Milton	16,20	M'Elhany Geo	2,30
R	23,95	McCall Jas sr	14,60
Jos	16,50	Morris Thos	16,80
Jno	23,30	Moon R A	15,00
n J	15,22	Morrow Wm	18,90
ty Abram	14,70	McCall Jas jr	8,50
an Robt	15,55	Miller A R	14,50
Walter	2,80	Nevin Jno	11,45
J H	21,60	Nelson Samuel	5,00
Jno	13,15	Nelson Jas	8,90
M	9,70	Orison Jacob	10,00
James	5,65	Peters Jas	8,95
y E	10,00	Potts Thos	20,00
Jos	16,35	Peppard S	28,90
C	2,90	Potter J K	2,50
Samuel	1,30	Phillis H	2,60
Hugh	23,30	Parke Samuel	8,95
J H	3,65	Pendleton Gilbert	7,95
John	12,10	Power S A	20,00
J S	11,40	Parr J W	15,50
S P	11,40	Porter Robt	12,50
John	11,40	Patterson Wm	6,85
John	23,60	Patterson Rev S	15,70
R	21,60	Ransom Jas	1,15
R B	21,00	Robinson Thos F	8,65
John	17,80	Reno Eli	11,15
Jacob	19,40	Ritchie J C	7,65
Danl	10,45	Scott Rev Geo	16,50
houser Jos	5,05	Stokes Thos	13,90
bell Alex	14,00	Scott Jas	8,40
ch S B	24,50	Slentz W M	1,85
W C	10,00	Seachrist Henry	14,25
Geo	22,00	Somers Milo	5,25
Wm	11,75	Speyerer G C	24,45
David	18,35	Sargent Jno	12,70
nch Robt jr	1,90	Sharer Jacob	14,15
Jacob	2,10	Stauffer Henry	6,50
kins C A	25,00	Scott Jno	8,35
n Nathan	9,45	Swearinger J&W	25,00
Rebecca	13,65	Smith James	10,10
ison Robt	13,65	Scott Robt	8,45
A C	10,80	Swaney Jno sr	7,50
er Jno G	16,75	Swearinger D	16,25
erson A	10,85	Stephenson S	17,10
erson Jno	8,85	Stroup David	19,80
y James	8,80	Stephenson A	14,80
Henry	10,00	Thornsburg E	12,15
Wm	7,25	Thomas Jas	10,55
ison Jno	16,15	Thomas Jno	19,05
horn D W	2,88	Thompson Thos	7,50
lton Geo W	17,25	Thomas David	8,20
Jno	3,35	Tracy J A	8,70
Jolley A B	20,00	Weyand Michael	3,35
Johnston Wm	25,00	Watterson A	10,45
Johnston Adam	10,00	Wilson Jno	6,50
Jackson Jas	5,95	Wilson Geo	7,80
Jackson J E	1,75	Wallace R D	14,80
Johnston Fergus	1,70	Winans Isaac	10,75
Keifer Jacob	15,75	Williams F W	10,70
Kenneh B L	8,95	Wallace Wm	9,05
Knight Jas T	18,80	Wilson Jno H	13,80
Kennedy David	3,75	Wilson M B	10,00
Leeper Hugh	15,55	Wilcoxon R	15,40
Little David	22,85	Young Jas	15,95

The Ability of the Nation to Sustain the War Debt.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in April last by Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine. Let the croakers read it:

At the organization of our Government in 1789 the entire population, free and slave, was under four millions, scattered along the seaboard from the St. Croix to the St. Mary's, not fifty thousand in all living one hundred miles distant from the flow of the Atlantic tide. Facilities for intercommunication were greatly restricted; manufactures and the arts were in feeble infancy; agriculture was rude, and not highly remunerative, because commerce, its handmaid, was languishing and waiting to be quickened to enterprise and vigor. The entire valuation of the thirteen States, according to the weight of authority, did not exceed six hundred million dollars, three hundred millions less than the valuation of Massachusetts to-day, and not one-half so great as that of Pennsylvania. Property at that time was ill adapted to bear taxation, profits were small, and to the political economist, measuring the condition and capacity of the country, it seemed utterly unable to carry a debt of any considerable magnitude. And yet our ancestors did not hesitate to assume the burden of ninety million dollars, more than one-seventh of all the property they owned. Mr. Jefferson, who was the most distrustful of all the statesmen of that day in regard to the ability of the nation to sustain the load, was yet willing to say that it could be easily borne if our annual increase of population could maintain an average of *five per cent*,—then the most sanguine estimate which any one dared to place on the future growth of the country. Had we realized only the ratio of increase assumed by Mr. Jefferson, our population in 1860 would have been some fifteen instead of thirty-one millions, and our wealth $2,790,000,000 instead of $16,000,000,000. Upon Mr. Jefferson's assumed basis of increase, [illegible] debt would never have been oppressive, but upon the rate of growth actually realized, the country paid the interest on the debt, and accumulated a fund for its redemption with such ease that people never felt they were taxed. And yet I hope to show that our debt at the close of this war will be relatively lighter than the debt which our Revolutionary fathers thus assumed, and proceeded so early and so easily to discharge.

Look also at the case of Great Britain. At the close of her gigantic struggle with Napoleon, in 1815, the national debt of that kingdom amounted to £861,000,000 sterling, or *forty-three hundred million of dollars*; and for readier comparison I shall speak of her debt in dollars rather than in pounds. Her entire population at that time was less than twenty millions, and the valuation of all her property was about nine thousand five hundred millions dollars. She owed, indeed, nearly half of all that she possessed. Her population was less than two-thirds of what ours is to-day. Her entire property was not three-fifths of what ours was by the census of 1860, while her debt was *eighteen hundred millions of dollars* greater than ours will be in July, 1865. And in contracting this debt she was compelled to sell her bonds at the most enormous sacrifice. From 1792 to 1815 her debt was increased $3,000,000,000, and yet in exchange for this amount of bonds she received in money but $1,730,000,000, thus submitting to a discount of $1,270,000,000. In other words, England, during the twenty-three years of continental war, only realized on an average for the whole period $100 in money in exchange for $173 of her bonds. This, be it remembered, was the average for the whole time. As the contest waxed desperate her sacrifices became desperate in proportion, and the money which enabled her to fight the decisive campaign of Waterloo was obtained by selling her bonds to the European bankers at less than fifty cents on the dollar. Compared with this our sacrifices on our national securities thus far have been light, not averaging from the inception of the war to the present day, with all elements of expenditure fairly estimated, more than from twenty to twenty-five per cent, reckoned on the gold basis.

To meet their enormous debt, the British people had nothing but the commercial and industrial resources of the United Kingdom, whose whole area is not double that of the single State of Missouri. They had a population of but twenty millions, as already stated, subject to no increase from immigration, and growing in half a century no more than we have added during the last decade. And yet on this restricted area the enterprise and energy of the British people have increased their property until it is valued at *thirty-three thousand millions of dollars*; and in defiance of the large expenditure resulting from several costly wars since 1815, they have actually reduced their debt some three hundred millions of dollars. Their steady progress in wealth under their large debt is comprehended in the statement that the average property per capita in 1815 was less than five hundred dollars, and in 1861 about eleven hundred dollars. In 1815 some twenty-five per cent. of all the earnings and income of the people was absorbed in taxation, and in 1861 less than ten per cent was taken for the same object. In 1815 the proportion of taxes per head for the whole people exceeded seventeen dollars, and in 1861 it had fallen below ten dollars.

These brief details of British experience show how a great debt without being absolutely reduced to any considerable extent, becomes relatively lighter by the increased capacity to bear it. The wealth per capita of the entire population in a period of forty-six years has more than doubled; the aggregate property of the realm has more than trebled; and all this on a fixed area of one hundred and twenty thousand square miles, and with a population increasing at the slow rate of only one per cent. per annum. If such results can be wrought out by a kindred people against such obstacles and hindrances, what may we not hope to accomplish under the auspicious circumstances that surround our own nation?

In the light of the national experiences we have been glancing at, we may clearly read our own great future. It is not, indeed, a matter of surmise or speculative query, but of well-founded and confident calculation—a calculation which, however sanguine it be made, will have its only error in falling short of results actually to be realized. The war closing in July, 1865, will leave us in this condition: a nation numbering some thirty three million people, owning over sixteen thousand millions of property, and carrying a debt of *twenty-five hundred millions of dollars*. The proportion between debt and property will be just about the same as it was when the Union was formed, while the ratio of our advance and the largely enhanced productiveness of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits gives the present generation an advantage that renders it far less burdensome at the very outset. And if the Revolutionary debt became in a very brief period so light as to be unfolded, why may we not, with a vastly accelerated ratio of progress, assume a similar [illegible] result with regard to the debt we are now contracting? Were our future advance in wealth and population to be no more rapid than Great Britain's has been since 1815, we should at the close of the present century have a population of forty-five million souls and a property amounting to *fifty thousand millions of dollars*. Even upon this ratio of progress our entire debt would cease to be felt as a burden. But upon the increase of population and development of wealth to be so surely anticipated, the debt would be so small in comparison with the total resources of the nation as to become absolutely inconsiderable. Let us look at the figures

According to the estimates made in the report of the eighth census, and made with great care upon very complete data, our population in the year 1900 will be one hundred millions. The property of the country during the last decade increased one hundred and twenty-six per cent., our aggregate wealth in 1850 being a trifle over *seven thousand millions of dollars*; and in 1860 exceeding *sixteen thousand millions*. Some of the States exhibited an almost fabulous progress—Iowa, the highest in ratio, gaining nine hundred and forty-two per cent, or nearly one hundred per cent. per annum, and California, not far behind her, making a gain of eight hundred and thirty-eight per cent; the average of all the States being, as I have already stated, one hundred and twenty-six per cent. The aggregate addition of wealth for the ten years was thus absolutely larger than all that had been accumulated in the country from the settlement of Jamestown and Plymouth down to the year 1850. We can hardly hope to maintain this enormous ratio for each successive decade, but it is assuming very much less than the average of the past would justify, to say that our property will increase in double the ratio of our population. From 1790 to 1860 our population increased in all about seven hundred per cent, while our property increased some twenty-six hundred per cent., thus showing an increase of property nearly four-fold greater than in population. A population of one hundred millions in A. D. 1900, implies an increase of two hundred and ten per cent on the census of 1860. Doubling the ratio for increase in property gives us a gain of four hundred and twenty per cent, which would give a total valuation at the time specified of *eighty-five thousand millions of dollars*, of which vast amount our estimated national debt will constitute only the trifling proportion of three per cent. The embarrassment to the country under such circumstances would prove as light as would a debt of $3,000 to an individual who had an otherwise unincumbered estate of $100,000, the estate all the while receiving a steady increase of ten per cent. per annum.

All that I have said has been based on the supposition of the debt remaining at a fixed sum, the country simply paying the interest. As a matter of fact, however, it is perfectly obvious that in the progress and prosperity of the future one of our [illegible] will be to provide for the gradual and absolute redemption of the principal. That this will be consummated without oppressively adding to the annual burden of taxes may be inferred with certainty from a slight examination of our capacity to make increased payments proportioned to our increased amount of consolidated wealth. The time of redemption will depend wholly on the will of the tax-payers; but it is quite evident that the condition of the country may justify its being done as rapidly as Mr. Hamilton proposed to redeem the debt which he funded in 1790. The period assigned by him was thirty five years, and so well based were his calculations that the entire debt, augmented largely and unexpectedly as it was by the war of 1812, was paid in forty-four years from the date of funding, and in 1834 the United States found itself owing but *thirty-seven thousand dollars*.

Are We Preparing for the Work Before Us?

We know little of military movements save the few incidental marches and changes of the armies during the winter. Of the work of organization and preparation for the opening of the spring campaign, the dispatches that come over the wires and the letters of correspondents, private and public, reveal nothing. Hancock's corps slowly increases in numbers and nears the perfect organization with which it is expected to take the field in the spring. Cheerful [illegible] the progress of recruiting under the last call of the President, reach us from all parts of the country; but the silent labor that speaks with decisive power in the day of battle—the labor that prepares and provides the materials of war—we know little or nothing. The administration acts wisely in keeping such data veiled from scrutiny beneath the ponderous red-tape documents of the War Department; and the knowledge that is retained from all inquirers [illegible] the superintendents of its preparation bureau is the only information that is withheld from the Richmond conspirators.

The last campaign was a magnificent success. It was conducted under adverse circumstances. Three years of war had vainly tried the endurance and spirit of the Northern people, and the opening of the last year, although it promised better things than the preceding campaigns, [illegible] proved successful beyond precedent. Grant and Sherman and Farragut—its great actors—have handed it down to the generations of the future as a model of military conception and execution. A score of victories and the proud lines of conquest from Washington to the walls of Richmond, from Chattanooga to Savannah, from New Orleans to Mobile, are the trophies and results of the campaign. And yet in the grand object of the eastern movement it was partially a failure. Grant has surrounded Richmond with a cordon of fire from which it cannot escape. He cleared Eastern Virginia of rebels. He removed the guerrillas of the James and the Rappahannock; isolated Petersburg; destroyed the Weldon railroad; defeated Lee in a dozen battles, routed him in twice a score of contests; drove the enemy through and from the Shenandoah; but with all these the capture of Richmond is an event of the future, not of the past. He would have captured the city, but the calculations of the War Department failed. If intrepidity, devotion and fortitude in the army of Virginia could have carried the earthen wall of Richmond, the Union flag would have crowned its capitol buildings. The War Department, in its estimates of the loss of battle and exposure, the heavy detachment required for garrison duty along the lines of the armies, and the increased columns necessary to occupy the extended circumference of our armies, underestimated the strength of the armies in the spring, and the summer found our forces in the field strong in hope, steady in courage, ready for their work, but weakened and inefficient in numbers. One hundred thousand more men, in early June, would have added a weight to Grant that would have made his army irresistable and broken the power of rebellion, in destroying its right arm—Richmond.

The campaign that awaits us must open in about three months. We have those months for preparation. After then comes action. Foreign intervention, domestic inanity, the lukewarmness of the Democratic party, will forever postpone and prevent the success of the North of the coming summer does not end in the overthrow of rebellion and the return of the South to its former allegiance under the Constitution. There must be no miscalcution in the next campaign. Defeat and delay are alike ruinous, and neither must attend us. There is promise and cheer all along the southern sky; the light breaks from States that have lain in darkness during the past four years of war; and the War will end in triumph before the grain that sleeps beneath the snows of winter ripens into full and teeming harvests in the summer's sun, if the administration carry it on with vigor and firmness. Whatever materials of war are requisite to complete the destruction of the treason of the South will be freely and lavishly furnished by the people, but there must be no failure in providing the means and materials of success. If a million of men are wanted, a million will be furnished; and as the War Departments appreciates this fact, let it carfelly prepare for the work that the approaching spring will bring. Every day lessens the number of those that intervene between preparation and conflict. Upon their labor depends the success of the coming campaign. "Improve the time, for the days are evil."—*Phil. News, 13th, ult.*

English Workingmen to Mr. Lincoln.

The following address from the workingmen of England to Mr. Lincoln, congratulating him upon his re-election, appears in the London *Daily News* of December 23. It has been forwarded to Washington through Mr. Adams:

"*To Abraham Lincoln Pressdent of the United States:*

"SIR: We congratulate the American people upon your re-election by a large majority. If resistance to the slave power was the reserve watch-word of your first election, the triumphant war-cry of your re-election is 'death to slavery.' From the commencement of the Titantic American strife, the workingmen of Europe felt instinctively that the star-spangled banner carried the destiny of their class. The contest for the territories which opened the dire conflict, was it not to decide whether the virgin soil of immense tracts should be wedded to the labor of the emigrant, or prostituted by the tramp of the slave-driver? When an oligarchy of three hundred thousand slave holders dare to inscribe for the first time in the annals of the world, slavery on the banner of armed revolt; when on the very spots where hardly a century ago the idea of one great democratic republic had first sprung up, whence the first declaration of the rights of man was issued, and the first impulse given to the European revolution of the eighteenth century; when on the very spots counter revolution, with systematic thoroughness, gloried in rescinding the ideas entertained at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, and maintained slavery to be a beneficent institution, indeed the only [illegible] of the great problem of the [illegible] to labor, and [illegible] property in man the [illegible] of the new edifice then the working classes of Europe understood at once, even before the fanatic partisanship of the upper class [illegible]en its dismal warning, that the slave-holders' rebellion was to sound the tocsin for a general holy crusade of property against labor, and that for the men of labor, with their hopes for the future, even their past conquests were at stake in that tremendous conflict on the other side of the Atlantic. Everywhere they bore, therefore, patiently the hardships imposed upon them by the cotton crisis, opposed enthusiastically the pro-slavery intervention importunities of their betters, and most parts of Europe contributed their quota of blood to the good cause. While the workingmen, the true political power of the North, allowed slavery to defile their own republic, while before the negro, mastered and sold without his concurrence, they boasted it the highest prerogative of the white skinned laborer to sell himself and choose his own master, they were enabled to attend the true freedom of labor, or to support their European brethren in their struggle for emancipation; but this barrier to progress has been swept off by the red sea of civil war. The workingmen of Europe feel sure that as the American war of Independence initiated a new era of ascendancy for the middle class, so the American anti-slavery war will do for the working classes. They consider it an earnest of the epoch to come, that it fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single minded son of the working class, to lead his country through the matchless struggle for the rescue of an enchained race and the reconstruction of a social world.

WOMEN IN PARAGUAY.—The author of "Sketches in Paraguay" gives us this fragrant morsel:—"Everbody smokes in Paraguay, and every female above thirteen years of age chews. I am wrong. They do not chew, but put tobacco in their mouths, keep it there constantly, except when eating, and instead of chowing, roll it about with their tongue and suck it. Only imagine yourself about to salute the rich red lips of a magnificent little Hebe arrayed in satin and flashing with diamonds; she puts you back with one delicate hand, while with the fair taper fingers of the other she draws forth from her mouth a brownish black roll of tobacco, quite two inches long, looking like a monstrous grub, and depositing the savory morsel on the rim of your sombero, puts up her face, and is ready for a salute. I have sometimes seen an over-delicate foreigner turn with a shudder of loathing under such circumstances, and get the epithet of ot *el savaco* (the savage) applied to him by the offended beauty for this sensitive squeamishness. However, one soon gets used to this in Paraguay, where you are, perforce of custom, obliged to kiss every lady you are introduced to, and one-half you meet are really tempting enough to render you reckless of consequences, and you would sip the dew of the proffered lips in the face of a tobacco battery, even the double distilled 'honey dew' of old Virginia.

Sydney Smith on Temperance.

Man was made to be happy, and if intoxicating liquors be necessary to happiness, if man cannot really enjoy himself without them, why, then, let him drink and be happy; but we contend he can. Sydney Smith was one of the most jovial men of the day. He has been called the "laughing philosopher."

No man who has lived within the last half century could set the table in a roar with his wit, and jokes, and puns, better than Sydney. He, too, could eat and drink, as he himself expressed it, with a "six parson power;" but in the prime of his days he became a teetotaller. Lady Holland sympathising with him, he thus writes to her: "Many thanks, my dear, many thanks for your kind anxiety respecting my health. I not only was never better, but never half so well in my life; indeed, I find I have been ill all my life without knowing it. Let me state some of the good arising from abstaining from all fermented liquors. First, sweet sleep; having never known what sweet sleep was, I now sleep like a baby or a plough-boy. If I wake, no needless terrors, no black visions of life, but pleasing hopes and pleasant recollections. If I dream, it is not of lions and tigers, but of Easter dues and tithes. Secondly, I can take longer walks and undergo greater exercise without fatigue. My understanding is improved. I see better without wine and spectacles than when I used both. Only one evil ensues from it. I am in such extravagant spirits that I must lose blood or look out for some one who will bore or depress me. Pray, leave off formented liquors; the stomach is quite at rest; no heartburn, no pain, no distention."

Useful Sermon.

How many times we preach and retire discouraged, feeling that we have spent our strength for naught! How many times our utterances seem simple and powerless to ourselves, but afterward we find they have been the power of God unto the salvation of a poor sinner!

Many years since the Rev. Edmund Calamy preached in London. As he was truly eloquent, he drew large crowds. A young man in deep de[illegible] distance for the purpose of hearing him. It so happened, that on Sabbath when the young man took his seat in church, the pulpit was supplied by a plain country minister, who took for his text, Matthew viii: 26—"Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" Although there was nothing remarkable in the matter or manner of the speaker, the weight was lifted from the hearer's heart by the influence, and "he went on his way rejoicing." Who the preacher was, the young man never knew, but he himself was John Owen; and the long life of usefulness, both in Church and State, which followed, was attributable to God's blessing on that single discourse.

☞ Rev. Richard Henry Lee, L.L. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Washington, Pa., died on Tuesday morning 10th instant, in the 75th year of his age. Dr. Lee was for many years one of the Professors of Washington College. He was a gentleman of high culture and rare literary attainments.

Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, Senior Episcopal Bishop in the United States, has been very ill for some time.

☞ It is a curious fact, says an exchange, that Congregationalists are at this day disputing as to the fundamental and peculiar principles of their denomination. The absolute independence of individual churches is strongly affirmed and denied. Quite a spirited discussion is going on in the papers of this body of christians on the disputed question.

☞ The capacity of some of the principal churches of Europe is estimated as follows: St. Peter's, at Rome, holds 54,000 persons; the Cathedral at Milan, 37,000; St. Paul's, London, 25,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000; the Cathedral, at Pisa, 13,000; St. Mark's, Venice, 7,000.

☞ Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor, has again been "auctioned off" for another year (its pews) for the sum of $45,000. The congregation awarded the pastor his part of the sale, the nice sum of $10,000. Pretty good pay considering that a good deal of time of each year is occupied in making money by other means.

☞ Rev. Dr. Parsons, of Louisville, Kentucky, the converted actor, after filling many important appointments in the gift of the M. E. Church South, has withdrawn from that Church with a view of uniting with the M. E Church.

☞ An effort is making to change the name of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church by substituting "The American" for Cumberland.

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Washington's Farm Management.

The very interesting review of the life and doings of the "Father of his Country," in Appleton's New American Cyclopædia, from the pen of Edward Everett, gives the following account of the minute supervision which Washington constantly maintained over the management of his plantation:—

The estate of Mount Vernon, as it was in the latter years of his life, consisted of about 8000 acres. One-half of this was in wood or uncultivated lawns, but about 4000 acres were in tillage, and managed directly by Washington himself. The cultivated lands lay in five farms, each with its appropriate set of laborers, directed by an overseer, the whole, during his long absences from home, under a general superintendent. During his absence each of the overseers was required to to make a weekly report to the superintendent, containing a minute account of every thing done on the farm in the course of the week, including the the condition of the stock and the number of days' work performed by each laborer. These reports were recorded in a book by the superintendent, who then sent the originals in a weekly letter to General Washington. A weekly letter was returned; usually a letter of four pages, sometimes of twice that length carefully prepared from a rough draft, then neatly transcribed by the writer; after which a press copy was taken. The rotation of crops in his numerous fields was arranged by himself for years beforehand. The culture of tobacco was given up in the latter part of his life as exhausting to the soil and unfavorable to the health of the laborers.—Not content with general results, nor relying exclusively on the discretion of his superintendents, he gave instructions from the seat of Government, while President of the United States, as to the smallest details in the management of his farms. Even when he was on the march to suppress the insurrection in Western Pennsylvania 1794, his correspondence with his superintendent was continued. A short letter was written by him from Reading an another from [illegible] tions the appearance of the buckwheat and the potatoes which he saw in the fields by the roadside, and give a general direction for the care of his stock at the approach of cold weather. On December 10, 1799, four days before his death he addressed a long letter to the superintendent of his farms, the last elaborate production of his pen, enclosing a plan drawn up on thirty folio pages, containing directions for their cultivation for several years to come.

Hints on Butter-Making.

DEPTH OF MILK.—Colonel Pratt, of Prattsville, Greene county, formerly the celebrated tanner, now equally successful with the dairy, finds that the largest quantity of butter is made, when the milk is *one and a quarter inches* in depth in hot weather, and an inch and a half in cool weather, seven or eight quart pans thus containing but two and a half quarts for the first named depth, and three quarts for the latter. The temperature is kept as nearly as possible, to 62°, although in warm weather it may run up to 65°, and in extreme cases to 70°.

NEW WAY OF MAKING BUTTER.—J. Zoller, of Oswegatchie, New York, saves the labor of setting his milk in pans, skimming and taking care of the cream, by simply straining the milk of one day into six churns, and churning next morning by horse power, the milk being then sour, but not loppered. He thinks he also makes more butter in this way from the same quantity of milk. The milk being sour, produces butter more readily than if fresh. An experiment, carefully made, with cream from pans, and by the above method, resulted in giving 10 per cent. more butter from the churned milk.

BUTTER WASHING.—A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* says he has not had rancid butter in the spring for thirty years. He washes it. Not with water, which he, with most good butter makers, regards as injurous, but with *sweet* skim milk, salting it afterwards. Have any of our readers tried this way, and with what result? There are some good butter-makers that wash their butter with water, and make a better article than some bad manufacturers who do not wash it. But equal skill, cleanliness, and careful management, would doubtless with these good manufactures make butter without washing.

☞ The Gardiner, Me., *Journal* is exasperated at the fearful potato stories which are going the rounds, and revenges itself as follows: A friend is digging around one for us, and will bring it down as soon as he is able to remove it. It is in a somewhat damaged condition, as a yoke of oxen had been feeding on it for a couple of days before he commenced digging it."

THE BEAVER ARGUS,

February 1st, 1865.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

It is not possible to continue the publication of THE ARGUS under the old arrangement of sending the paper to subscribers who may not pay within five or ten years. Printing paper costs three or four times as much as it did in 1860, and besides we must have the money to get it even at that price. Printers' expenses are very much greater, which must be equalized by an increase of their wages. To meet these demands, and so continue the publication of THE ARGUS, its subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance. Club rates have also been established by which we expect to furnish THE ARGUS somewhat cheaper to its subscribers. and their number to be largely increased.

The subscription price after the 1st of January, 1865, will be **$2,00** in advance.

Peace Rumors.

For the last few weeks the country has been flooded with peace rumors and the newspapers teeming with sensation peace dispatches. We have refrained heretofore saying anything on this subject, hoping to learn something definite. About all that is yet known is the fact that the elder Blair visited Richmond, followed by Gen. Singleton; that Blair returned to Washington, and after a short conversation with the President and other high officials, again left for Richmond. The nature of his visit, whether public or private—it public, what terms or proposals he is authorized to offer, is yet shrouded in mystery. That there is signs of backing down on the part of the Confederate authorities, is undeniable; but that there is a prospect now of compromise or conciliation, is at least extremely doubtful. An editorial in the Richmond *Enquirer* a short time since, urging, in case they failed to establish their independence, a union with the North as preferable to one with England or France encouraged us. It evinced a better spirit and better judgment than anything we have yet seen, while it admitted the possibility of failure which their organs heretofore never did. The withdrawal of Smith from the rebel Congress, because they failed to pass the proposed peace measure, was a favorable omen. In addition, we might refer to the growing distrust and bitter denunciation of President Davis, the rupture between him and the Governors of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Mississippi; and the rapid increase and boldness of the peace party as hopeful signs. We confess to skepticism in this matter however. That negotiations now will result in a cessation of hostilities and a restoration of the Union, we very much doubt. The Government does well, though, to make the attempt. If unsuccessful it strengthens our cause and weakens theirs. We have a firm and abiding faith in our ability to conquer a peace. Sherman and Terry are better Peace Commissioners than Blair and Singleton. Their negotiations are eminently wise, patriotic and successful. Gen. Grant is the great diplomatist of the North, and if not interfered with will settle all vexed questions satisfactorily. A few more such victories as Fort Fisher, Savannah, and Nashville, will terminate the conference by their yielding all points of difference. We pin our faith to Grant and his commissioners, let others do as they may.

Crawford County Bank.

Quite a panic among the holders of the notes of the Crawford County Bank was occasioned last week by the reported robbery of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of Government Bonds belonging to the Bank. Later dispatches, however, relieved the anxious, most of the stolen bonds having been recovered. We are unable at present to say what effect the robbery would have had—many claiming the bank would have been compelled to suspend, others that it is abundantly able to sustain even greater losses without suspending. Little is known of the true financial condition of this bank, and we hardly know how to advise our readers. As there is some doubt of its reliability, it would perhaps be better to receive only the notes of these banks known to be good, especially when there are so many. We hope the time may soon come when only Government money, or the notes of the National banks, will be received or circulated. We can then rely upon paper money as we can upon gold or silver, and not be alarmed every day lest our money should be found worthless.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has been re-elected for the United States Senate for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March next. Those of our readers who attended the Convention at Beaver last fall, recollect him as the first speaker, whose ability and power delighted the audience. He is an energetic, able and faithful representative, of comprehensive mind and views, and pure patriotism. We rejoice that the country is to have his services for six years longer.

The Pope's Bull

One of the most remarkable documents of the present century is the Pope's last Bull, directed to the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic church throughout the world. Remarkable because it embraces all the dogmas, ignorance, bigotry and superstition of the dark ages. We had thought Pope Pius was imbued to some extent with the spirit of reform, and was rather an improvement on his predecessors on the Papal Throne. In this we find we were greatly mistaken He condemns, in his Bull, liberty of speech, and of conscience, and matters of religion. and argues that it should be restored by penalties inflicted by the civil power; and further, that all violaters of the Roman Catholic religion should be punished by the civil government with severe penalties. He affirms his superiority over and his right to govern all Sovereigns and Kings, to crown and remove them at pleasure. It remains to be seen how the Catholics in this country will receive the Holy Father's Bull. Catholicism is not progressive however. and no reformation can ever be expected. A religion based upon idolatry, and superstition, and falsehood, requires eradication. Reformation won't reach it, because there is no foundation upon which to rebuild. The Pope in his Bull has proclaimed the weakness and decay of the church and the spirit he evinces will only hasten its ruin. The Bull of the Pope's formerly struck terror into the hearts of Emperors, Kings, rulers and people; but now they only provoke laughter and pity, being even more ludicrous now than the one discharged by a former sage against the comet. Romanism belongs to the half civilized and half christianized age, and cannot long endure the light of present truth and attainments. Its death will emancipate millions from moral, social and political bondage. We long for the coming of that day.

Dallas, Dayton and Everett.

Within the last few weeks Dallas, Dayton and Everett, three of our great and good men, have fallen. Dallas, an honored son of our own noble Commonwealth, once Vice President of the United States, and later our Minister to the Court of Saint James, died in Philadelphia, in the the fulness of his years, leaving behind him the record of a life well spent and worthy the emulation of the aspiring young men of future generations.

Dayton, an eminent lawyer of New Jersey, noted for the honesty and purity of his life and conduct, after holding various offices of honor and trust, fell at his post as Ambassador to the Court of Frrnce, lamented alike by both Governments.

Edward Everett, the Minister, the Scholar, the Statesman, the Orator, and the Diplomatist, renowned for his eloquence, his wisdom, and his beneficence, died, as we have already announced, in Boston on the 22d ultimo. Few men of this country have so deservedly occupied so high a place in the estimation and affections of the people. It was not his eloquence, his scholarly attainments, his statesmanship, that distinguished him so much and endeared him so much to the American people, as it was his unbounded charities, devotion to any good work, and undoubted patriotism. The country will long remember how he labored to secure funds to purchase the Mount Vernon Estate, how assiduously he devoted himself to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, and how he stood forth as the leader and champion of every benevolent enterprise Among the last acts of his life was his efforts to raise funds for the relief of the suffering citizens of Savannah. A great and good man has fallen, over whose grave we do well to weep.

Though these three great men are dead, yet their noble words and nobler lives live, and will ever live, to speak their praise. America has produced no brighter examples of the greatness of her free institutions.

A CHANGE.—When the Army entered Savannah they found the large tables used for auction blocks, and which slaves sold at public auction, were placed to be viewed by bidders. These tables were all burned, and so long as Savannah is controlled by Union forces, the buying and selling of human beings will be prohibited. We devoutly thank God for this. The wails of anguish caused by the separation of families, husband and wife, parent and child, will be heard no more there, we trust, forever. Wherever the soldiers of the Union go, they strike off the shackles of the slave, relieve his wants, and alleviate his sorrows. Because of this thing God has, and will continue to, bless us as a nation. Through his blessing, we trust, we may soon be enabled to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." Then sorrow and sighing shall flee away. and songs of joy and gladness fill every heart.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: The Legislature has been busily occupied since its organization with local legislation. Few bills of a general interest have as yet been introduced. It was thought that the amendment to the constitution would cut off a large fraction of the work of the session; but so far the present Legislature promises to be fully as prolific of laws as the last, the number of bills read in place exceeding by one half the number on the files at this date last session. The calendar is swollen, however, mainly by local bounty bills and bills for the increase of pay of county and township officers. The policy of the House seems to be to give each district such legislation as it asks and its circumstances demand upon the subject of bounties, and no local bill has as yet been defeated. The necessity of an increase in the fees of public officers to correspond with the advanced price of the necessaries of life is generally recognized throughout the State, and a general revision and advance of the fee bills will probably be made.

The only bills introduced as yet from your county, have been an act to authorize the school directors of the borough of Glasgow to borrow money to erect a school-house, and an act to increase the fees of the county and township officers, jurors and witnesses. The former has passed both branches, and received the approval of the Governor; the latter is in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and will probably be swallowed by the general bill.

A bill introduced some two weeks ago, to incorporate the River Oil Company, has been a subject of considerable comment and animadversion. It proposed to vest the title of the Commonwealth to the beds of the Allegheny and its tributaries in the oil regions in a close corporation. The bed of the river is presumed to be as productive of oil as its bank, and as the property caused by the law embraces thousands of acres, this charter would be of immense value to the favored few. It was said that ten millions of dollars could be raised in New York for the purchase of its franchises. The bill, however, is dead — It could not pass, in its present form, either House, and could not receive the signature of the Governor if it did. A law will probably be enacted to bring the river beds into market as other public lands, protecting navigation against obstruction and reserving a handsome mineral royalty to the State.

You will be interested to know that a joint resolution passed the House, by a large majority, requesting our Representatives, and instructing our Senators in Congress, to vote for the repeal of the duty on paper. It is alleged, and pretty satisfactority demonstrated, that the present price of that article is largely the result of a combination amongst the manufacturers, and not justified by the price of labor or the raw materials. The duty is at present so high as to amount to a prohibition upon importation, and the paper manufacturers have contrived to advance prices to the very last cent caused by the tariff. The newspaper men of the House were earnestly for the resolutions; but the Senate, for reasons best known to themselves, refused to concur.

You have seen the proceedings of the Senate and House in reference to the death of our representative elect, Hon. Robert R. Reed. The ceremonies in the House were particularly solemn and impressive. The eulogies of his associates in the last House—Messrs. Kelly, Negley, Alleman, Wells, and Pershing—were full of eloquence and feeling, and were listened to with the deepest silence and attention. That of Mr Kelly, in particular, was a finished piece of oratory. Washington county has reason to be proud of her gifted representative, and I trust will not permit him to withdraw from public life with the expiration of his present term, as seems to be his desire.

There is a determination in both Houses to go through with the business of the session and adjourn at the earliest day practicable. The Senate is holding two sessions daily, and the House has passed a resolution to extend its sittings an additional hour after the first of February. A resolution has passed the House to adjourn on the 24th of March, and will probably receive the concurrence of the other branch.

X.

Special Election Returns.

The following is the official majority of the Special Election held on the 24th ult. Mr. Welsh is undoubtedly elected.

	WELSH, U.	BRADY, D.
Big Beaver,	27	8
Bridgewater,	34	27
Borough tp.,	96	19
Brighton,	34	7
Chippewa	54	7
Darlington,	48	9
Economy,	40	10
Fallston,	35	15
Franklin,	12	00
Greene,	100	32
Freedom Boro,	35	20
Freedom dist,	4	22
Frankfort,	62	22
M'Guire's dist,	43	19
Harmony,	15	00
Hopewell,	36	00
Independence,	15	00
Industry,	45	60
Marion,	7	22
Moon,	45	00
New Brighton,	175	63
New Sewickly,	18	17
North Sewickly,	15	41
Ohio,	80	8
Patterson,	22	6
Phillisburg,	5	35
Pulaski,	19	25
Raccoon,	53	14
Rochester Boro,	73	34
Rochester dist,	15	11
South Beaver,	65	30
	1527	578

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27.

The Senate was not in session today. The House was engaged in the discussion of a bill requesting Congress to require sub-districts to furnish their quotas from their own residents, but adjourned without coming to a vote.

Governor Curtin has notified the Legislature that clothing and provisions for our prisoners, now in the South, will be forwarded free of charge, if sent to Harrisburg.

Mr. McClure offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquiry into the expediency of establishing a new mode of drawing jurors to prevent political control.

A Bill authorizing the Governor to appoint draft officers for the State Guard, fixing the term of service at one year, and giving the company the right to elect officers was passed.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.

Governor Curtin has to-day received authority from the War Department to raise fifty companies of volunteer infantry, under the call of the President, of the 19th of December last, for 300,000 men, said companies to be assigned to regiments now in the service, wherever vacancies exist, or consolidated into complete regiments, as may hereafter be deemed best. Special authorities will be granted to raise companies, preference being given to persons who have been in the service, and have been honorably discharged, or who may be detached from reduced regiments in the field, or mustered out of service in consequence of consolidations. Commanding officers of squads of companies recruiting in the western division of the State will report to the commanding officer at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and in the eastern to the commanding officer at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia. Transportation will be furnished to the camp of rendezvous upon application of the commanding officer, or the mustering Lieutenant of a company, to any agent of the different railroad companies. The term of service will be for either one, two or three years, as recruits may elect. These troops must be mustered into service by the 7th of February next, to be credited on the quota of the State prior to the draft. Further details will appear in the general order just issued.

The Rebel Fleet Disastrously Repulsed at City Point.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The *Star* says: Dispatches received here state that, yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, a rebel fleet of five vessels, the Richmond squadron so long being prepared, came down the river to destroy our depots, but were disappointed. The water caused by the freshet enabled them to pass the obstructions which our commanders had placed above City Point for the better protection of the place. A battle quickly ensued between the rebel fleet and our nearest battery or fort, in which one of the rebel vessels was blown up and instantly and entirely destroyed, while two others were so badly damaged by shot and shell as to compel them to make speedy flight back in the direction of Richmond, accompanied by the other two, which escaped damage to speak of. Admiral Farragut left here yesterday evening for the scene of this action, and it is understood that he will at once assume naval command there.

Brooks and Butler

The vindication of Gen. Butler against the slander by Brooks immediately, and Pierrepont remotely, that he was a gold robber, was assumed by his representative in Congress, Mr. Boutwell, performed in a masterly and conclusive manner. The House surrendered nearly the whole of its session to this act of justice. The interest given to the subject by the distinction and popularity of the slandered soldier, filled the bar of the House with Senators, and a great throng of strangers. All the galleries were packed The attention of members of both sides was complete. Mr Boutwell passed from the consideration of Brooks's absurd complaint that Gen. Buttler had challenged him, leaving the terrified calumniator more ridiculous than ever. To the examination of the charges first contrived into specific shape in the political argument on a motion in the Smith suit. he linked into his brief, clear statement, official copies of reports, orders and letters, in historical succession from the time of the seizure of the gold of the Smiths, who were unquestionably Rebels, down to the commencement of the suit—a recorded history of the whole case, which proved conclusively that Gen. Buttler took the money lawfully, used it properly in the military service of the Government, accounted to it for the War Department, has ever been ready to pay it over to the Smiths if the Government would authorize him to do so, has endeavored to obtain from the Secretary of War an assurance that if he paid it into the Treasurey he should be indemnified against a suit for damages by the Smiths, has been flatly refused such an indemnification, and has failed to obtain from the War Department a sanction of his paying the money to the claimants who have sued him. The case made by Mr. Boutwell on this documentary evidence was overwhelming to Brooks. It was triumphantly successful in vindicating Gen. Butler's reputation with every member of the House, of both parties and through the densely crowded galleries. The conspiracy against Butler is to-night the poorest investment of this country

General George B. McClellan, lady and child, sailed for Europe Wednesday in the steamship China. Mr. August Belmont, the well known banker, and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, accompanies the distinguished party, the intention being an extended tour throughout Europe, principally for the benefit of Mrs. McClellan's health.

Sherman Supposed to be Moving on Charleston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

The *World's* Port Royal correspondent mentions the begining of a new campaign, which will be brief but grand, and says:—The reputed and ultimate object of their attention will probably create for them more prestige and glory than the capture of one hundred ordinary cities. Every available soldier in Sherman's army has left Savannah, Beaufort and Port Royal. Their destination is still a mystery to the enemy, who continue to guess that no matter where they may be now treading they will eventually be seen in the vicinity of Charleston.

General Sherman has not given a hint of his programme, and his troops have evinced no curiosity in the matter.

Deserters from Hardee's army reports that the enemy depend almost solely on the resistance beyond the city to save it from capture, and if our troops should march to the rear, their presence would be equivalent to its possession.

Cotton to be Burned.

HEAD'QRS DISTRICT OF AUGUSTA, GA.,
January 9th, 1865,

To Hon. R. H. May, Mayor of Augusta: Lieutenant General Hardee directs me to have all the cotton burned in the city, on the approach of the Yankees. This order I am bound to execute even at the peril of the city. It is to be hoped that your patriot citizens will remove this temptation to to Yankee invasion either to distant points or the commons, where the match can be applied when the exigency shall occur. The military will render you all the assistance in its power for the removal.

With great respect,
D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen.

The Militia Law.

An act was passed last winter entitled "an act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." The act says: "Any person claiming that he is not liable to military duty, on account of some physical defect, or bodily infirmity, or that he is exempt from the performance of military duty, by any law of this State, or of the United States, may, on or before the day specified in such notice, and not after, deliver to said assessors an affidavit stating such facts on which he claims to be exempt, or not liable to do military duty; such affidavit may be made before any person authorized to administer oaths; and the assessors shall cause all such affidavits to be filed in the office of the County Commissioners, and if any person shall swear falsely, in such affidavit, he shall be guilty of perjury."

Sherman's Opinion of Trading in Captured Cities.

A gentleman from New York writes to the *World* an account of an interview with General Sherman, and gives the views of the latter. Concerning the trade with cities, General Sherman said he believed that whenever we can trade with captured cities we feed the rebels out of our own resources, so they gain more by losses than we do by our victories. He would exclude trade from every captured city, and convert them into military posts. They will make money at the expense of our country's interests and honor of our flag. He referred to Memphis, and said the results of opening trade there were to give Forrest all the supplies he wanted and ten thousand to twenty thousand men besides. The opening of captured coast cities to trade by the Federal government is efficiently supplying the rebels with all the goods they used to receive by blockade runners at a cheaper price and less risk and inconvenience.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF GEN. MEADE—A dispatch from Washington states that General Meade has been removed from the command of the army of the Potomac, and that the two armies of the James and of the Potomac have been consolidated, and Phil. Sheridan has been selected to command them. Gen. Meade, it has been said, has been assigned to another command. Another dispatch from Washington says: 'The rumors of General Meade being relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac are denied by him. He is said to have in his pocket a copy of a letter from General Grant, endorsing him as one of the ablest commanders in this war. and in all respects a thorough soldier. He says that the Senate may reject his nomination if it sees fit; that he and his children can stand on this letter forever."

The Peace Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan 28.

The result of Mr. Blairs mission to Richmond is this. That Jefferson Davis is willing to send to Washington, or receive from there Commissioners to treat for peace upon the basis of separation.

The President of the United States, on the other hand, is willing to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with, or without Davis' authority, to treat of peace on the basis of submission to the Union. Of the above facts there is no doubt

The health of Major Gen. John E. Wool, United States Army, is said to be fast failing. This veteran officer is now far advanced in years, and keeps well to his official residence in Troy, spending most of his time in retirement in the preparation of his memoirs and other writings, the completion of which anterior to his dissolution gives him the greatest possible anxiety.

MARRIED.

On the 25th of January, in the Presbyterian Church at Alliance, Ohio, by Rev. D. M. Miller, Capt. WM. MCCALLISTER, of Beaver, Penna., to Miss E. GREY HULL, of the former place.

We congratulate the Captain on the successful termination of the campaign. He has been captured at last, but we are glad to know it was not by the enemy. May his future life be as pleasant and happy as his former one has been useful.

DIED:

On Monday, the 22d ult., MARY E., daughter of G. W. and Jane Shroads, aged 8 years, 2 months and 10 days.

We would not, Oh, we could not,
Awake her from the rest,
For Christ himself has folded
Our darling in his breast.

Then asking but for patience,
To run our weary race,
We yield without a murmer
Our child to his embrace.

(Star copy.)

On the 27th of October, from wounds received in battle, at Westport, Mo., on the 23d day of October, 1864, JAMES B. ROSS, Co. E, 2nd Colorado Cavalry, son of Jacob and Mary S. Ross, of Industry, Pa.; aged 24 years, 4 months and 1 day.

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing, Monday, Dec. 18, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

8:35 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:00 A. M.
2:25 P. M. " " 3:45 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:20 A. M. Arrives at Beaver,......7:45 A. M.
3:50 P. M. " " ......5:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M. Rochester.... 3:55 P. M.
2:10 A. M. " ......3:20 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen's Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:52 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:52 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:15 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
4th Brigh'n "	3:05 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Mail,	4:20 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	7:25 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:00 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:02 P. M.
4th " "	5:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Mail,	6:40 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	2:10 A. M.	3:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

N. CASTLE & BEAVER VALLEY R.R.

New route opened from Pittsburg to New Castle, Youngstown, Sharon, Mercer, Franklin and Oil city.

Trains leave Pittsburg 5:50 A. M. arrive at New Castle 8:55 A. M.

Trains leave Allegheny 3:50 P. M. arrive at New Castle 6:50 P. M.

Trains leave New Castle 7:00 A. M. arrive at Allegheny 10:00 A. M.

Trains leave New Castle 4:40 P. M. arrive at Pittsburg 7:50 P. M.

Stages connect at New Castle for Mercer.

Shippers would do well to give this route their attention. Prompt attention will be given to forwarding freight.

WM. D. DICKSON, Passenger Ag't.
J. W. BLANCHARD, Gen. Sup't

Land Agency.

THE undersigned having established an AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, in the CITY OF BOONVILLE, COOPER COUNTY, MO., would call the attention of his friends in Western Pennsylvania to the unprecedented low price for which land, of the first quality, can be bought at the present time. Persons desirous of buying cheap farms will receive due attention by calling at my office in Booneville, where they will find all descriptions of farms on the register, with price, location, &c. Office: Morgan, st.

jan25'65 JOHN MITCHELL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the County of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Monday, February 27th, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, being the estate of Henrietta Murrels and Louisa Murrels, minor children of Frank Murrels, dec'd., situate in the borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county:

1st. The undivided one-fifth of all that certain lot of ground, bounded north by lot of Henry Ankeny, east by an alley, south by public street, and west by lot of Mrs. Boies; on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, 36 by 16 feet, a stable and other out-buildings.

2d. Also, the undivided one-fifth of a certain other enclosed lot in Stone's plan or addition to the borough of Bridgewater, bounded north by an alley, east by Mulberry st, south by lot of John Miller's heirs, and west by street or alley.

3d. Also, the undivided one-tenth of all that certain other let in the borough aforesaid, bounded north by Locust street, east by lot of Mrs. Rowan, south by lot of —— Stewart, and west by Market street, on which is erected a frame stable.

The above described lots being of the usual size of lots in said borough, and the above-mentioned undivided interests therein being also subject to the dower of Elizabeth Murrels, widow of Frank Murrels, sr., dec'd.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time.

JOHN MURRELS,
feb1'65 Guardian of said minors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of THOS HORNE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r.,
feb1'65 New Brighton.

NOTICE

I HEREBY notify the public that Mary James, has left my bed and without any just provocation; I therefore all persons from harboring or trusting my account, as I will not pay any of her tracts.

JOSEPH JAM
South Beaver tp, Jan. 19, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS testamentary on the MARGARET ELLIOTT, late of Ohio ship, Beaver County, Penna., dec'd, been granted to the undersigned; all indebted to said estate are requested to immediate payment, and those having against the same will present them authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Ex'r,
Ohio tp
dec21'64.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary estate of GEORGE METZ, late of Sewickly tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, been granted to the undersigned, all indebted to said estate are requested to immediate payment, and those having against the same will present them authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GEOHRING,
GEORGE GARDNER, Exr's
jan11'65 New Sewickly

HENRY HICE. JAS. S. RUTA

Hice & Rutan

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business kinds. Prompt attention lections generally. Licensed Agents lection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners and all kinds of military claims Government. Office—

Corner of Market Street and the

(immediately in the rear of Court House

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Farm for Sale.

A GOOD FARM is offered at sale, situated in Big Beaver Beaver county, on the road leading from lington to Homewood station, on the P. W. & C. R.R., about 2½ miles from Darlington. 2 miles from New Galilee, on said and 2 miles from Homewood; containing 165 acres, more or less, on which is dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A never failing spring of water convenient the dwelling house. Farm well watered in good state or cultivation. For terms to D. L. IMBRIE, Beaver, Oct. 12, '64. R. S. IMBRIE, on premises

Pension, Bounty & Back Pay Age

ARTHURS & RIDDEL

No. 135 FOURTH ST.,
PITTSBURG, P

SPECIAL attention given to the collection of the BOUNTY OF $100, due to WOUNDED SOLDIERS who have served less than TWO YEARS, which is now being paid.

All communications adressed promptly answered by return of Post.

WHEELER & WILSO

SEWING MACHINES

The Best, Most Reliable Se Machine Now in Use

These Machines mak lock-stich alike on both and use less than half the and silks that the single ble thread loop-stitch Mac do. It will Stitch, Hem, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Ga Cord, Braid, etc., all wi previous basting; and are adapted, than any other Machine in use to the fre changes and great variety sewing required in a family they will sew from one to ty thicknesses of Marseilles out stopping, and make stitch perfect; or from the gauze to the heaviest cloth, without changing the needle or tension, or makin adjustment of machine wh

It has the following adva ges over all other machines

Far greater variety of beauty and excellence of speed and quietness of simplicity of construction and management; elegance design and finish.

These are peculiar fact will go far to determine choice of an intelligent b —Please call and exami

S. H. PEIRSO
BEAVER, PA.
aug17] Sole Ag't for Bea

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for subscription to the *Beaver Argus*, prior to Jan. 1st, 1865, will please call and pay up at once if they wish to save cost. Joseph M'Clure is authorized to receive and receipt for the same. D. L. IMBRIE.

We publish this week the Receipts and Expenditures of the County for the year 1864. This excludes part of the reading matter prepared for this issue; but we know our readers are more interested in knowing what becomes of the money of the county, and in what why the taxes are applied. We therefore ask the indulgence of our readers this week.

DONATION.—Rev. Knox, pastor of the M. E. Church, Bridgewater, was the recipient of a handsome Donation last week, by his congregation, amounting to near two hundred dollars. Mr. Knox is emphatically a good man, abundant in good words and works.

We call attention to the advertisement of John Mitchell, Esq., in another column. Esq. Mitchell was formerly of this county, and a most excellent citizen he was. Persons who think of buying land in the West should do so now, and would do well to call upon him. His statements are entitled to the fullest confidence.

QUOTAS ASSIGNED.—The quotas for several districts throughout the State, under the call for three hundred thousand men, have been assigned. In the 24th district the assignment is 1,641. The quotas for the sub-districts will be made out at once.

Prof. Bosler has been engaged at the Beaver Female Seminary (Mr. Mercer's) to teach vocal and instrumental music. The number of music scholars has increased so largely that the music teacher, Miss M'Ginnis, was compelled to seek assistance, and hence the employment of Prof. Bosler. The Professor is said to excel as a teacher of both vocal and instrumental music.

We received a communication last week from a Lieutenant of the 23d Colored Infantry, Army of the James, which we must decline publishing. We would be glad to hear from him and publish his communication on any other subject. Our columns are not open for abuse of officers of the Union Army and the Lieutenant should know that it is not only in bad taste but contrary regulations to do so, for which he is liable to dismissal.

Special Income Tax.

In publishing the Special Income Tax List last week, several omissions occurred inadvertedly. We publish them below:

Fowler F W	120,60
Henry Wm	34,70
Hull Thompson	98,15
Leeper S H	40,60

The list of those who pay $25,00 and less will be found on the outside of our paper. We believe it our duty to publish this list, and hope it may be attended with good results. It is the duty of every good citizen to report all who have made fraudulent returns. These returns are made under oath, which we fear only adds to the guilt of some. Have we any in Beaver County who have defrauded the Government and perjured themselves? This tax, we neglected to state last week, was levied on the incomes of 1863.

Beaver County cast one thousand one hundred and thirty-four votes more in 1864 than 1860. This shows the war has not reduced the number of voters, and that we are not losing in population. There are more young men arriving at the age of twenty one each year than are soldiers die or are killed in the army. We will not soon be compelled to stop the war for want of men is evident from this.

A Good Bill.

Mr. Negley, of Butler, has introduced into the House of Representatives a good bill—one which ought to pass and be put into faithful operation. It provides for the disfranchisement of any persons who, having been drafted or subject to the draft, or who have deserted or may desert, may have fled from their homes or concealed themselves to avoid military service. Inspectors and judges of elections are authorized to refuse the votes of such persons, and sheriffs, constables, and other officers of the peace are required to assist the Government authorities in arresting the delinquents. Persons who advise, assist, or in any manner aid the persons above referred to, are to be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned not less than three months.

Our election laws now disfranchise a man who bets on the election; and why should they not do the same for the sneak who abandons his country in the hour of danger?

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

AT THE TREASURY OF BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1864.

STATEMENT.

Dr. Receipts.

To cash received during the year, as per Treasurer's account, exclusive of balance of last year,	$69,618 26

Cr. Expenditures.

By warrants issued during the year on the following acc'ts, viz:		
Agricultural Society, per Act of Assembly,		$100 00
Assessments—Assessor's and assistants' pay,	$468 05	
do Military rolls,	60 39	528 44
Auditors' pay—John Stewart,	40 00	
do Wm Chaney,	40 00	
do Joseph M'Clure,	44 00	
do M. B. Welsh, (State Auditor) 1863-'64,	95 00	219 00
Borrowed money—interest paid,	6698 61	
do do principal paid,	674 01	7372 62
Bridges—building,	3713 19	
do repairing,	1460 00	
do expenses attending viewing, &c;	81 25	
do damages from insufficiency of,	100 00	5354 44
Commissioners' pay—Dan'l B. Short, in full,	482 00	
do Wm. Barnes,	584 00	
do John H. Beighley,	570 00	
do Joseph Irons,	66 00	1702 00
Clerks to Commissioners—Rich'd. H. Agnew, bal.	398 75	
do do M. B. Welsh,	13 14	
do do Enos Hill.	8 70	
do do Wm. S. Barclay, 1 mo.,	37 50	458 09
Counsel to do Henry Hice, Esq.,		50 00
Commonwealth cases, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions fees,	121 44	
Constables' fees,	56 91	
District Attorney's fees, 1864, and prior,	300 00	
Boarding, washing, and clothing for prisoners,	370 58	
Handcuffs for prisoners,	7 00	
Jailor's fees,	5 25	
Physicians at Jail	27 17	
Witnesses' fees, (Com. cases)	317 78	
Justices' fees, do	31 16	
Sheriff's fees,	32 43	1269 72
Coroner's inquests, viz—Coroner's fees,	67 69	
do do Jurors and witnesses,	50 99	
do do expenses of,	33 56	152 24
Court expenses, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions, general fees,	93 47	
Constables' attending,	159 39	
Constables' returns and mileage	98 57	
Crier of Court—John M. Elliott,	96 00	
Grand Jurors, $896,28; Petit Jurors, $1337,79—	1784 07	
Janitor of Court House—George Hinds,	207 00	
Prothonotary's fees,	175 19	
Sheriff, summoning Jurors,	81 00	2644 69
Amount forwarded,		$19846 24

By amount brought forward,		$19846 24
Court House, offices and jail, expenses of, viz:		
Dockets, duplicates, stationery, &c,	592 78	
Firing furnace, etc., at jail,	300 00	
Fuel—Court House, $34,81, Jail, $285,99	320 80	
Printing,	596 25	
Postage, Revenue stamps, etc,	59 77	
Recorder's fees,	153 00	
Repairs—Court House, $2320,34; Jail, $186,42,—	2506 76	
Incidental expenses—C. H., $128,49; Jail, $34,78—	163 27	4692 63
Elections—General, township and special, viz:		
Assessors attending, lists, etc.,	223 56	
Constables do notices, etc,	213 01	
Election officers' pay,	1503 74	
Use of houses, light, fuel, etc,	98 58	
Sheriff's advertising fees,	1 50	2040 39
Hospital, West. Pa., support of inmates,	296 02	
House of Refuge, do do	916 35	
do do conveying inmates to,	11 40	1223 77
Justices' fees, swearing county and township officers, and issuing certificates for Fox scalps,		114 70
Poor House—support of paupers,	6600 00	
do Directors' pay—Henry Goehring,	25 00	
do do do Samuel Wilson,	25 00	
do do do John K. Potter,	25 00	6675 00
Railroad bonds and coupons,		60 00
Reward for apprehension of Eli F. Sheets,		90 00
Safe bought for Treasurer's office,		407 35
Taxes—abatements and exonerations,	25 86	
Errors in assessment,	52 38	
And costs refunded on land improperly sold,	23 52	
Overpaid and refunded,	62 86	
Lost tax, collectors' returns of,	833 62	
do military fines, uncollected	8 50	1006 24
Volunteers—relief to families of,	5760 97	
do Secretaries of Relief Board pay of	50 00	5810 97
Amount of warrants issued to Jan. 1, 1865,		$41867 29
By State tax paid, per State Treasurer's receipts,		12883 08
		54750 37
Excess nett receipts,		14867 89
		$69618 26

Dr. JOHN CAUGHEY, Esq., TREASURER OF BEAVER CO. IN ACC'T WITH COUNTY FOR 1864. Cr

To am't rec'd from former Treasurer,		$2590 84
" " " unseated lands, prior to 1864,	247 63	
" " " collectors, prior to '64,	4,388 00	
" " " tax-payers before August 1st, '64,	46,218 87	
" " " tax-payers before Sept. 1st, 64,	1,519 50	
" " " collectors for 1864,	7,386 59	
" " Relief funds refunded,	16 50	
" " refunded by Coroner,	16 95	
" " rec'd for redempt'n for lands, a sold for taxes,	99 73	
" " rec'd from Danl and Mary Howell, ac't costs.	10 00	
" " " Commiss'rs for old jury boxes, etc, sold,	19 15	
" " " borrowed money,	8,251 00	
" " " Harmony tp Justice of Peace for fine,	5 00	
" " " John Roberts, late Sheriff, fines,	100 00	
" " " Joseph Ledlie, fines,	400 00	
" " " soldiers' taxes,	61 41	
" " " Danl B. Short, error in wages rec'd,	10 00	
" " " Marg't Kemler, New Sewickly, tax '58,	1 23	
" " of levy for militia fines,	797 50	
" " due the Co. from Commonwealth, Jan 20, 64,	59 70	69608 26
		$72,199 10
Balance in Treasurer's hands,		$1,206 75

By cash paid on general warrants,	52,976 50
" " " certificates to road viewers,	68 00
" " " " for fox scalps,	36 25
" " for redemption of unseated lands,	89 23
" abatement allowed tax-payers,	2,310 91
" exonerations allowed collectors of militia fines.	194 00
" commissions allowed collectors of militia fines,	24 94
" militia fines in hands of collectors,	33 50
" cash a com'n pd Commonw'h, bal State a ½ mill tax for '64,	12,883 08
" Treasurer's com'n on $61,307 56-100 rec'd @ 2 pr ct,	1,226 15
" " " $53,363 98-100 pd out @ 2 pr ct,	1,067 28
" " " $8,251, borrowed money, @ 1 pr ct,	82 51
Balance,	1,206 75
	$72,199 10

TABLE OF TAXES LAID IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS FOR COUNTY PURPOSES, AND AMOUNTS

Credited to and Due by Collectors, together with 5 per ct. abatement to Tax-payers for prompt payment for year '64.

DISTRICTS.	Levy of 1864	Gr's am't pd Treas bf Aug 1	pd Treas bf Sep 1	Charged to Collect's.	Paid by Collectors.	Unseated Lands.	Com'n allo'd Coll'rs	Due by Collectors.	COLLECTORS.
Big Beaver	2341 61	1723 13	73 36	545 12	402 72	1 87	......	140 53	M. P. Mitchell.
Beaver boro.	2026 71	1725 07	84 51	217 61	205 53	3 08	9 00	......	Jacob Mays.
Borough tp.	1309 71	1064 48	38 32	206 50	180 85	17 48	8 67	......	Jacob Mays.
Bridgewater	1382 80	1037 36	28 57	316 87	107 49	11 25	......	198 13	William Barnes.
Brighton	2130 13	1770 69	106 65	252 79	235 90	6 86	10 23	......	John G. Hunter.
Chippewa	1710 90	857 75	57 63	585 52	......	5 69	......	579 83	William Lindsey.
Darlington bor	487 34	282 95	......	204 39	127 72	......	......	76 67	I. A. W. Edgar.
Darlington tp	3143 34	2345 36	15 02	782 96	613 70	......	......	*169 26	James Murray.
Economy	2679 82	1770 18	47 01	862 63	290 43	......	......	572 20	Daniel J. Campton.
Fallston	848 65	652 21	39 89	156 55	148 55	1 44	6 56	......	Thomas Perrott.
Freedom bor	778 37	567 10	*20 02	191 25	103 69	1 76	......	86 40	James Stoops.
Franklin	1401 36	1176 60	5 77	218 99	194 14	......	......	24 85	Emanuel Thomas.
Frankfort	287 18	262 19	2 23	22 76	......	......	......	22 76	William H. Frazier.
Glasgow	263 63	92 33	......	171 30	118 91	......	......	52 39	John M'Fall.
Georgetown	525 63	414 51	......	111 12	105 23	1 40	4 49	......	Nathaniel Blackmore.
Greene	2694 90	2124 51	166 85	463 49	329 47	70	......	133 32	John M'Donald.
Harmony	4851 11	4843 82	......	7 59	7 59	......	......	......	Andrew Kotterba.
Hanover	3870 26	3518 40	69 26	282 59	154 95	......	......	127 65	Joseph Mehaffy.
Hopewell	2458 92	1568 29	119 54	771 09	......	......	......	771 09	George S. Davis.
Hookstown	406 74	313 25	13 91	79 58	76 36	......	3 22	......	Nathaniel Blackmore.
Independence	1791 79	1329 71	97 29	364 79	67 00	......	......	297 79	David Alexander.
Industry	1229 59	818 09	25 76	385 75	360 75	9 30	15 70	......	Joseph H. Cooper.
Moon	1627 29	1009 21	19 13	598 95	......	......	......	598 95	Charles Johnson.
Marion	794 03	649 55	27 88	116 85	45 99	......	......	70 66	John Schaney.
New Brighton	3609 96	1995 78	147 02	1449 16	1372 17	18 42	58 57	......	William R. Bebout.
New Sewickly	2587 25	1682 24	101 42	803 59	......	......	......	803 59	Coston Burnes.
North Sewickly	1952 35	1183 49	48 86	720 00	556 75	8 11	......	*146 14	R. S. Barton.
Ohio	2744 59	2349 59	80 06	314 94	145 15	......	......	169 79	Enoch Richardson.
Patterson	776 16	503 65	22	27 22	......	......	......	272 29	James Wilson.
Pulaski	1038 61	547 90	11 84	473 87	176 66	13 76	......	283 45	Hugh McGuire.
Phillipsburg	589 65	513 31	......	76 34	73 08	......	3 26	......	Jacob Shaffer.
Rochester boro	1879 90	1404 59	21 81	453 47	425 72	8 52	19 03	......	John McGown.
Rochester tp	771 27	514 50	1 88	224 89	72 66	17 13	......	135 10	John M'Gown.
Raccoon	2002 83	1435 51	63 61	503 71	483 46	......	20 05	......	Alexander Ewing.
South Beaver	2153 87	1905 38	44 15	206 84	196 27	......	8 07	—	Robert B. Rayl.
	61143 73	46210 78	1519 50	13413 45	7386 59	126 97	167 05	5782 84	*Paid since Jan. 2, '65.

DR. BEAVER COUNTY STOCK ACCOUNT. CR.

JANUARY 2, 1865.

To amount outstanding warrants (general)	130 50
" " " bounty warrants	16,994 18
" " bonds,	67,817 48
	$84,942 11
Balance,	$76,150 56

JANUARY 2, 1865.

By balance in hands of Treasurer,	1,206 75
" amount in hands of collectors, prior to 1864	925 21
" " due by collectors for 1864,	5,732 84
" " outstanding on unseated lands, prior to 1864,	161 09
" " outstanding on unseated lands for 1864,	126 97
" " in hands of John Roberts, late Sheriff, prior to 1864,	251 69
" " in hands of Joseph Ledlie, for 1864	368 00
" " in hands of Hugh Sutherland, for stove,	19 00
Balance,	76,150 56
	$84,942 11

Delinquent Collectors for Years Prior to 1864, and Balances of Taxes Due January 2d, 1865

COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS, &C.	Yr's	CoTax	St Tax
William Thompson	Darlington tp	1852	47 62	15 73
Elihu Evans	Patterson tp	1856	124 42	100 70
Robert Nelson	Pulaski tp	1856	9 52	....
Benoni Dawson	Glasgow boro	1859	51 91	8 16
G. W. Shroads	Moon tp	1861	151 74	....
Am't forwarded			385 21	124 59

COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS, &C.	Yr's	CoTax	St Tax
Amount brought forward			385 21	124 59
Joseph Ammon	Industry tp	1863	118 20	....
Robert Keifer	Hanover tp	1863	72 61	....
*Charles Johnston	Moon tp	1863	171 36	....
Samuel Gormly	Raccoon tp	1863	53 24	....
*Paid off since Jan. 2d, 1865.			800 62	124 59

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, at Beaver, this 28th day of January, A. D, 1865,

SEAL

Attest: WM. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

WILLIAM BARNES,
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY,
JOSEPH IRONS,
Commissioners.

Account of all Moneys

Rec'd and Expended by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Beaver Co. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Dec 31st, 1863	222 40	
To cash rec'd of County Treasurer,	6600 00	
" proceeds of farm, &c,	54 52	
" cash rec'd of James Brittain, committee,	48 00	
" " " Henry Hice, Esq,	77 00	
" " in various ways,	77 64	$7079 56

Cr Expenditures

By cash paid for support of insane paupers,	1662 10
" " do out-door paupers,	311 25
" " constables and justices' fees,	54 65
" " merchandise, groceries and shoes;	1107 66
" " male and female hire,	396 84
" " coal,	269 86
" " physician's salary and extra drugs furnished,	168 50
" " medical attendance out-paupers,	85 95
" " bacon and beef,	75 78
" " drugs and liquors,	11 91
" " insurance,	37 75
" " coffins,	60 50
" " funeral expenses and boarding out-paupers,	45 00
" " cutting grass and threshing,	39 50
" " subscription to Argus and Star,	4 00
" " hardware, tinware, &c,	20 78
" " seed potatoes and onions,	24 15
" " postage stamps and box rent,	3 85
" " blacksmithing,	22 75
" " nails and plowshares,	7 62
" " coopering and lumber,	31 75
Amount carried forward,	4391 59

Cr. Expenditures.

By amount brought forward.	4391 59
By cash paid for repairs to buildings and furniture,	32 25
" " ornamental trees and plants,	12 25
" " wool,	15 75
" " grate, stove fixtures and bucket,	16 05
" " removing paupers,	7 60
" " stove and oil-cloth,	7 75
" " dried fruit and salt,	13 75
" " wheat	72 10
" " taxes,	1 39
" " ferriage,	18 25
" " publishing receipts and expenditure, 1863,	33 25
" " stock hogs and cattle,	37 10
" " Directors' extra services,	67 80
" " balance on horse,	60 00
" " Attorney's and Treasurer's fees,	85 00
" " water wagon,	8 00
" " frieght, toll and traveling expenses,	48 38
" " window blinds, etc., skiff chain,	9 42
" " uncurrent money cancelled,	8 00
" " payment on farm,	200 00
" " Steward's salary,	450 00
Balance in Treasury Dec 31, 1864	1400 48
	$7079 56

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

Alfred R. Moore, Esq., Register of Wills, &c., in Beaver County, in Account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To balance, Nov 30, 1863,		$20 26
Dec 21, 63, to cash on estate Thos Oliver, dec'd,		35 73
1864.		
To cash on estate M Glass,	do	15 00
" " " H M Lyon,	do	33 93
" " " Jane Dehaven,	do	114 00
" " " O B Allison,	do	111 93
" " " Geo A Hunter.	do	261 75
" " " H M Lyon,	do	14 75
" " " Jos H Wilson,	do	177 85
" " " David Scott,	do	38 81
" " " V Springer,	do	30 00
" " " M Cool,	do	4 80
" " " S Seawright,	do	5 87
" " " A Anderson	do	16 15
" " " P A Strickland	do	30 00
" " " H Moritz,	do	52 25
" " " H Young,	do	389 50
" " " Robt Brown,	do	138 45
" " " W Harsha,	do	100 94
" " " M Glass,	do	11 25
" " " Ruth Scott,	do	24 32
		1627 24
To Balance		4 69
		$1631 93

Dec 11, 1863, By State Treasurer's receipt,	$19 00
Dec 23, 1863, " " "	33 95
1864.	
By State Treasurer's receipt,	154 78
" " "	106 33
" " "	250 00
" " "	14 00
" " "	169 00
" " "	67 00
" " "	25 58
" " "	27 00
" " "	50 00
" " "	370 00
" " "	131 25
" " "	95 90
" " "	33 80
" J H Beighley's app'r. "	1 50
" Phillip Bentel "	3 00
" Wm S Barclay " "	1 50
" Commissioner on $1606,98 @ 5 per ct.	80 34
	$1631 93

By Balance due Register, $4 69.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.—I do hereby certify that the above is a true Statement of the Collateral Inheritance Taxes as received and disbursed by Alfred R. Moore, Esq., Register, in and for the County of Beaver, during the year ending Nov. 30th, A. D. 1864.

M. B. WELSH, *Auditor.*

To the Commissioners of Beaver County.

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again, the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors*, 81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

PETER ANGEL'S, IN BRIDGEWATER,

IS the place to buy your PAINTS, LIQUORS, CONFECTIONARIES, and to get good ALE, CIGARS, CAKES, &c. Having added a new building to his old stand, he is now prepared to accommodate his customers and the citizens generally with anything in his line, having the best assortment this side of Pittsburg, and sells cheaper. He will warrant his liquors, of all kinds, to be the purest and best, and those wishing the best quality for medicinal purposes, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Call and see the Angel Peter, at his old stand, and you are sure of a hearty welcome and prompt attention. [jan25

A. L. S. MORAND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(*Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army.*)
FREEDOM,
BEAVER CO., PA. [jan4

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result.* The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage.* Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success.*—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box.—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors*, 81 Cedar street, New York.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23:1y

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Monday, the 12th of December.

Among its advantages are—
1. An efficient and accomplished Faculty.
2. Thoroughness in its classes.
3. Superior advantages for Vocal and Instrumental Music.
4. Extent of its English a classical course.
5. Daily lessons in German and French.

Send for a catalogue to
nov30'64 REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of REBECCA REED, late of Industry tp, Beaver county, Pa, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Adm'r,
nov16 Ohio tp.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on

MONDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1864,

under most favorable auspices.

The services of REV. D. H. A. M'LEAN, D.D., formerly of Westminster College, and REV. D. P. LOWARY, formerly Principal of Washington Union Schools, have been secured as Associate Principals and Instructors.

Our NEW ACADEMY BUILDING is now completed and ready for occupancy.

All the branches necessary to fit young men for BUSINESS or COLLEGE will be taught.

Good boarding can be had on as reasonable terms as elsewhere.

There will be *no advance in the rates of tuition.* For further particulars address either of the Principals, or the undersigned.

H. HICE, Sec. Board of Trustees.
Beaver, Aug. 30, 1864.

VALUABLE FARM AND COAL LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of first rate land, situate in Chippewa tp, Beaver county, about 3 miles west of New Brighton, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, is offered for sale on favorable terms. About seventy acres of this land are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered, and all under fence. There are on the premises a stone dwelling house, a large stone spring house, (the upper story of which is now used as a dwelling,) and hewed log barn. There is a vein of excellent coal underlying a large portion of the tract, with opening near the railroad.

For further information inquire of JAMES FIFE, Esq., Brighton, Pa., N. P. FETTERMAN, Esq., Pittsburg, or M. WEYAND, Prothonotary's office, Beaver, Pa. je8, Oct 4

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

39 OHIO STREET,
(West of Federal,)
ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style. In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

All Goods returned in two weeks

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO'S stock of *Trees, Vines, Ornamental Plants, &c.*, which they offer for sale this fall, is very large and of the first quality in all respects, viz:

APPLE, PEACH,
PEAR, CHERRY,
PLUM, QUINCE,
and GRAPE VINES,

Delaware, Concord, Diana, and the other new varieties GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES, and Small Fruits, in great variety.

Parties coming to the Nurseries to Edgeworth station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, in the morning trains, can select their own trains, and return in the afternoon.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
oct12 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

T. M. McCord, Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH
B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATT'Y AT LAW,
(*Near the Provost Marshal's office,*)
BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMPT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the Draft: also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken &c. &c. [de16

Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers every where. nov9'61

ANDREW WRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel. [aug31'64:ly.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of THOS. M'ANDREW, late of New Brighton, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r,
nov30'64 New Brighton.

BEAVER SEMINARY.

ANOTHER TERM OF SIX MONTHS, will open on

Tuesday the 3d of January, 1865,

$85,00 pays for Board and Room.

☞ For further information send for a catalogue. Address

S. B. MERCER,
dec21'64 Beaver, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of ANDREW CALER, late of Brighton tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB CALER, Ex'r.,
dec21'64 Middleton tp., Col'a. co, O.

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of
BEAVER AND VICINITY.
OFFICE IN
The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of the Diamond. Beaver, Pa.
dec64

BOSS BROTHERS & Co's Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world, at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company.

U.S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of 7 3-10ths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect.—They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government money.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interested, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith of ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for al deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh,
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

aug.17'64—inside 3 m.

MME. DEMOREST'S
Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS.

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 60 Nassau Street, New York.
aug12:3m

New Marble Works!
D. Irons,

MARKET ST., BRIDGEWATER.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand, and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner. D. IRONS.

Market st, 1 door north T. Allison's store.
june15'64

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
May 11, '64. Borough township.

☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universa Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermaterrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate,* no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

PHŒNIX
LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREE.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Confecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.
HORACE V. SIGLER, Agent
May7—3mos.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF
Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope; Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.,

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

Choice Property for Sale in Bridgewater, Pa.

A LARGE two-story Frame Dwelling House, nearly new, with six rooms, besides Kitchen, Cellar, &c.—well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery; well situated for schools, churches, &c. The sight is elevated, and view unsurpassed. For further particulars enquire at the BRIDGEWATER DRUG STORE. [nov9

JOY, COE & CO.,

Advertising and Commission Agents
AND DEALERS IN
PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS
Type, Printing Materials,
WRITING AND PRINTING PAPER CARDS, &C

OFFICES—Brown's Building, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, [illegible]ork
mar26:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of GEORGE W. FULTON, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

AGNEW DUFF, Adm'r.,
jan18,'65 New Brighton.

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

E. R. GARDNER & CO.,

92 Market St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Between Fifth st. and Diamond.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends of Beaver county that we have largely increased our facilities for carrying on the

Dry Goods Business,

at our old stand. Our entire attention will be be devoted to the increase of our business, in which the interest of our customers will be sustained and promoted by every means in our power.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

Our stock will comprise all comprise all the the Novelties in latest importations, including repps in all colors, plain and figured blacks, plain silks in all colors, check and brocade silks, Swiss and Foulard silks, all of which we will sell at such low prices that none can fail to be suited.

DRESS GOODS.

Our stock will be found replete, comprising over One Hundred different styles, in French, French, English, and German fabrics, of latest importations, at prices as low as years ago.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, AND LACE GOODS.

We shall be in receipt of daily from New York, and our assortment, and prices, for cheapness, will be found second to none in the city. To this department we call particular attention.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Linens, sheeting and pillow linens, toilet, Marsailes and honey comb quilts, in white, blue and pink, napkins, towles, linen table covers, and Irish linens, always on hand, at the lowest prices.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Cassimeres in plain and fancy, union cloths, tweeds, sattinett, corduroys, and men and boys wear of all kinds; the best stock in the city, at the lowest prices.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,

of which we are the sole agent of several celebrated makes, which we will sell to our customers at wholesale prices.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Domestic and imported flannels. Our stock will be found large, and well selected, and our prices will be made so moderate as to place them within reach of [illegible]

MOURNING GOODS.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP

KID GLOVES AND CORSETS.

Persons visiting the city, for the purpose of purchasing Dry Goods, are respectfully invited to call, as our entire stock will be found.

New, Desirable and Cheap.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92
Market Street,
Pittsburgh,

BETWEEN FIFTH STREET AND DIAMOND.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words *"Holloway, New York and London,"* are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of paicents in every disorder are affixed to each box.
May7.

600,000
MALE OR FEMALE AGNTS

TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The Wa Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Feray, Bhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA:—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River,—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required fo use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS. Secretary of the Navy.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week. Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also, to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

je17,63. EPH'M. SMITH.

OCULIST.

DR. J. R. SPEER, 196 PENN STREET, Pittsburg, attends to the treatment of all

DISEASES OF THE EE,

and performs all operations necessary to their cure. Refers to Rev. W. M. Paxton and Rev. W. A. Paxton. sept 6'61.

The Bugle Call! The War has Begun! War of Extermination against Bad Teeth Bad Breath, Diseased Gums Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

uring Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POOER,D one box.

Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.

TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, post-paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster,* for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents,* or si stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part af the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *h irty-seven cents.*

Address,
WM. B. HURD, CO.,
ribune Buildings, New York

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTA TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which con tains them.

NOW.

Are Dr. Hurd's Preparation Good?

The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says, "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Pooder contains no acids, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Droops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sume you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache,* apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with circulars. ☞ Now is the time to to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co., refer to the Mayor of Prooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers and Citizens Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc.

NOTICE IN PATITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania: In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Gotleib Michaels, dec'd. And now, to wit: Nov. 19th, 1864, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Julia, intermarried with Wm. Boswell; Amelia, intermarried with Peter Wagner; Lewis Michaels, now, or late of St. Louis, Mo.; Caroline, intermarried with George Reddy, from whom she was divorced, and afterwards married to a man named Churchman—and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of said Court, on the first Monday of March next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff to Nov'r. term, 1864, and in the event of non-acceptance to shew cause why the same should not be sold.

JOS. LEDLIE,
jan 4, 1865. Sheriff.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Comptroller of Currency,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Beaver County" in the Borough of New Brighton, in the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3. 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now therefore, I, Hugh M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Beaver County," in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforsaid.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864.

HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller of Currency.

Notice.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, before the Honorable Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, deceased. And now, to-wit, Nov. 16th 1864, Rule on the heirs and legal represetatives of said deceased to-wit: Jane M'Cormick, (widow of James B. M'Cormick) Francis Ritchie, Alex. T. Ritchie (the petitioner); Wm. T. Ritchie, residing in the State of Iowa, Robt. Ritchie, James C. Ritchie, Elizabeth Brown (widow of John A. Brown), Jonas D. Ritchie, now, or late of, California, and all others interested, to shew cause if any you have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said County, on the first Monday of March next. JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Beaver, Jan. 11th, 1864.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Monday, Feb. 20th, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, being the estate of Thomas M'Andrew, late of New Brighton, dec'd., now belonging to his minor children, to wit: Two lots of ground numbered on the draft or plan of said town 415 and 417, bounded on the north by lot 413, on the east by Fourth st., on the south by lot No. 419, and on the west by Third st. There is erected on said lot No. 417 a two two story brick house, containing four rooms and a hall, with a porch on the south side, and a cellar under the front part of the house. There is also a kitchen at the back part of the house, and a good cistern from which water is conveyed by pipes into the kitchen. There are twelve fruit trees on said lots bearing fruit, and a paling fence on the front part.

TERMS—cash in hand on confirmation of the sale by the court. By order of court:

JOHN REEVES,
ja25] Adm of the Est. of Tho M'Andrew, dec.

BANK NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Auditor General, as required by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States, passed on the 22d day of August, 1864," has certified to me that "The Bank of Beaver County," located in New Brighton, Beaver county, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirement of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the Untied States.

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th Section of said Act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st Section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Dec. 31, '64.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of William Price, late of said county, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: David Price, James Price, and Margaret Price, residing in the State of Michigan; Mary Price, residing in the State of New York, and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby notified that an inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, in Franklin tp., Beaver co., the 1st day of February, 1865, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, jan4,'65.

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of D. C. WAKEFIELD, dec'd, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ABDELL, Adm'r.,
jan25 Fallston.

ADMINISRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES TENNIS, late of South Beaver tp, Beaver co, decd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

OLIVER TENNIS, } Adm'rs
jan25 JOHN REED, }

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of SILAS POWELL, late of Rochester borough, Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immdiate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

HANNAH POWELL, Adm'x.
S. J. CROSS, Adm'r.
jan18 65 Rochester.